DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1 – 24 are currently pending in this application.

2. Claims 1, 3-7, 9-13, 15-18, and 21 are amended as filed on 11/09/2009.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-6 and 13-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gieseke et al. (Pre-Grant Publication No. US 2003/0069956 A1), hereinafter Gieseke, in view of Lavian et al. (Patent No. US 7,433,941 B1), hereinafter Lavian, and in view of Applicant's own Admitted Prior-Art, hereinafter AAPA.

5. With respect to claim 1, Gieseke taught a system **for use in a communication network, a first object-oriented device** (0012, lines 1-6) **capable of communicating with an object-oriented device in said communication network** (0011, lines 1-6, where the responding is the communicating with the first device)**, said first object-oriented device comprising: processing circuitry executing a plurality of objects, said processing circuitry associated with said first object-oriented**

telecommunication device (0012, lines 1-11)**; and an object conduit management information base (MIB) manager** (0042, lines 1-10, where the SNMP Agent or the configuration server both perform the tasks of the conduit MIB i.e. gathering, parsing, mapping, and conveying data from MIB objects and transferring the data to another MIB object) **capable of gathering data from one or more of said plurality of objects and generating therefrom a management information base (MIB) data structure** (0042, lines 19-22) **suitable for communicating with said object-oriented device using a specified protocol interface** (0011, lines 1-6, where the responding is the communicating with the first device. Furthermore, it is inherent that there will be a specific protocol for use in a network)**, the MIB data structure comprising a method name identifying a method associated with a target object in the second object-oriented telecommunication device** (0059, lines 2-7).

Gieseke also taught **wherein a first object of said first plurality of objects is capable of invoking the method of the target object in the second object-oriented telecommunication device, the method executable by processing circuitry associated with said second object-oriented telecommunication device using said MIB data structure** (0011, lines 1-6, where the configuration input data is send from the first object-oriented device and received at the second object-oriented device. In responding to the request for configuration information, a method is being invoked in the second object-oriented device. Since the request was transferred from the first object-oriented device, the first object-oriented device invoked a method in the second

object-oriented device) **representing a plurality of objects in said object-oriented telecommunication device** (0011, lines 1-6).

However, while Gieseke taught manipulating a plurality of objects within an object oriented device, Gieseke did not explicitly state a first device invoking methods and communicating with a second device. On the other hand, Lavian did teach a first device invoking methods and communicating with a second device (column 4, lines 18-26 and column 5, lines 6-11, where the first device invoked the method in the second device that told it to return the information about the connected terminal). Both the systems Gieseke and Lavian are directed towards managing SNMP devices and therefore, it would have been obvious to a person or ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Gieseke with remote access of another device, as taught by Lavian, in order to apply direct use to Gieseke's SNMP agents and thus; provide a more marketable product.

While the combination of Gieseke and Lavian did not explicitly state the device being a telecommunication device, the elements listed can be used for that purpose. Furthermore, AAPA did teach telecommunication devices (0004, lines 1-10). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill, in the art at the time of the invention, to modify the teachings of Gieseke and Lavian in order to perform telecommunication tasks, as taught by AAPA. Telecommunication is and was a highly sought after field in computer networks. Setting up a telecommunication network would likely have been one of the uses for the system taught by Gieseke even though it wasn't directly disclosed.

6. As for claim 2, it is rejected on the same basis as claim 1 above. In addition, Gieseke taught **wherein said specified protocol interface is Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)** (0010, lines 1-3).

7. As for claim 3, it is rejected on the same basis as claim 1 above. In addition, Gieseke taught **wherein said MIB data structure comprises an object identifier (ID) associated with a target object in said second object-oriented telecommunication device** (0050, lines 6-8).

8. As for claim 4, it is rejected on the same basis as claim 3 above. In addition, Gieseke taught **wherein said MIB data structure comprises at least one method parameter associated with said selected method** (0050, lines 8-14).

9. As for claim 5, it is rejected on the same basis as claim 4 above. In addition, Gieseke taught **wherein said object conduit MIB manager comprises an interface controller** (0042, lines 6-10, where configuration objects act as an interface controller) **capable of communicating with said one or more of said plurality of objects and gathering said data from said one or more of said plurality of objects** (0012, lines 1-11).

10. As for claim 6, it is rejected on the same basis as claim 1 above. In addition, Gieseke taught **wherein said object conduit management information base (MIB) manager is further capable of receiving a response MIB data structure from said second object-oriented telecommunication device** (0011, lines 1-6, where the responding is the communicating with the first device), **extracting data from said response MIB data structure** (0042, lines 10-15), **and distributing said extracted data to said one or more of said plurality of objects** (0012, lines 1-11).

11. With respect to claim 13, Gieseke taught **a communication network comprising: a first object-oriented device** (0012, lines 1-6) **capable of communicating with an object-oriented device in said communication network** (0011, lines 1-6, where the responding is the communicating with the first device), **said first object-oriented device comprising: processing circuitry executing a plurality of objects, said processing circuitry associated with said first object-oriented telecommunication device** (0012, lines 1-11)**; and an object conduit management information base (MIB) manager** (0042, lines 1-10, where the SNMP Agent or the configuration server both perform the tasks of the conduit MIB i.e. gathering, parsing, mapping, and conveying data from MIB objects and transferring the data to another MIB object) **capable of gathering data from one or more of said plurality of objects and generating therefrom a management information base (MIB) data structure** (0042, lines 19-22) **suitable for communicating with said object-oriented device using a specified protocol interface** (0011, lines 1-6, where the responding is the

communicating with the first device. Furthermore, it is inherent that there will be a specific protocol for use in a network**), the MIB data structure comprising a method name identifying a method associated with a target object in the second object-oriented telecommunication device** (0059, lines 2-7).

Gieseke also taught **wherein a first object of said first plurality of objects is capable of invoking the method of the target object in the second object-oriented telecommunication device, the method executable by processing circuitry associated with said second object-oriented telecommunication device using said MIB data structure** (0011, lines 1-6, where the configuration input data is send from the first object-oriented device and received at the second object-oriented device. In responding to the request for configuration information, a method is being invoked in the second object-oriented device. Since the request was transferred from the first object-oriented device, the first object-oriented device invoked a method in the second object-oriented device**) representing a plurality of objects in said object-oriented telecommunication device** (0011, lines 1-6).

However, while Gieseke taught manipulating a plurality of objects within an object oriented device, Gieseke did not explicitly state a first device invoking methods and communicating with a second device. On the other hand, Lavian did teach a first device invoking methods and communicating with a second device (column 4, lines 18-26 and column 5, lines 6-11, where the first device invoked the method in the second device that told it to return the information about the connected terminal). Both the systems Gieseke and Lavian are directed towards managing SNMP devices and

therefore, it would have been obvious to a person or ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Gieseke with remote access of another device, as taught by Lavian, in order to apply direct use to Gieseke's SNMP agents and thus; provide a more marketable product.

While the combination of Gieseke and Lavian did not explicitly state the device being a telecommunication device, the elements listed can be used for that purpose. Furthermore, AAPA did teach telecommunication devices (0004, lines 1-10). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill, in the art at the time of the invention, to modify the teachings of Gieseke and Lavian in order to perform telecommunication tasks, as taught by AAPA. Telecommunication is and was a highly sought after field in computer networks. Setting up a telecommunication network would likely have been one of the uses for the system taught by Gieseke even though it wasn't directly disclosed.

12. As for claim 14, it is rejected on the same basis as claim 13 above. In addition, Gieseke taught **wherein said specified protocol interface is Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)** (0010, lines 1-3).

13. As for claim 15, it is rejected on the same basis as claim 13 above. In addition, Gieseke taught **wherein said MIB data structure comprises an object identifier (ID) associated with a target object in said second object-oriented telecommunication device** (0050, lines 6-8).

14. As for claim 16, it is rejected on the same basis as claim 15 above. In addition, Gieseke taught **wherein said MIB data structure comprises at least one method parameter associated with said selected method** (0050, lines 8-14).

15. As for claim 17, it is rejected on the same basis as claim 16 above. In addition, Gieseke taught **wherein said object conduit MIB manager comprises an interface controller** (0042, lines 6-10, where configuration objects act as an interface controller) **capable of communicating with said one or more of said plurality of objects and gathering said data from said one or more of said plurality of objects** (0012, lines 1-11).

16. As for claim 18, it is rejected on the same basis as claim 13 above. In addition, Gieseke taught **wherein said object conduit management information base (MIB) manager** (0042, lines 1-10, where the SNMP agent and configuration server carries out the job of the conduit MIB) **is further capable of receiving a response MIB data structure from said second object-oriented telecommunication device** (0011, lines 1-6, where each device is capable of receiving and responding)**, extracting data from said response MIB data structure, and distributing said extracted data to said one or more of said plurality of objects** (0042, lines 10-15).

17. As for claim 19, it is rejected on the same basis as claim 13 above. In addition, Gieseke taught **wherein said second object-oriented telecommunication device** (0011, lines 1-6, where the responding is the communicating with the first device) **comprises: a plurality of objects executable by processing circuitry associated with said second object-oriented telecommunication device** (0012, lines 1-11); **and an object conduit management information base (MIB) agent capable of receiving said management information base (MIB) data structure from said first object-oriented telecommunication device** (0042, lines 1-10, where the SNMP Agent or the configuration server both perform the tasks of the conduit MIB), **extracting data from said received MIB data structure (0042, lines 10-15), and distributing said extracted data to one or more of said plurality of objects** (0012, lines 1-11).

18. As for claim 20, it is rejected on the same basis as claim 19 above. In addition, Gieseke taught **wherein said specified protocol interface is Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)** (0010, lines 1-3).

19. As for claim 21, it is rejected on the same basis as claim 19 above. In addition, Gieseke taught **wherein said MIB data structure comprises an object identifier (ID)** (0050, lines 6-8) **associated with a target one of said one or more of said plurality of objects in said first object-oriented telecommunication device** (0012, lines 1-11, where the information listed is the pointed to plurality of objects).

20. As for claim 22, it is rejected on the same basis as claim 21 above. In addition, Gieseke taught **wherein said MIB data structure comprises a target method ID** (0050, lines 6-8) **identifying a selected method associated with said target object and at least one method parameter associated with said selected method** (0050, lines 8-14).

21. As for claim 23, it is rejected on the same basis as claim 22 above. In addition, Gieseke taught **wherein said object conduit MIB agent comprises an interface controller** (0042, lines 6-10, where configuration objects act as an interface controller) **capable of communicating with said one or more of said plurality of objects** (0011, lines 1-6, where responding is communicating) **and distributing said extracted data to said one or more of said plurality of objects** (0042, lines 10-15).

22. As for claim 24, it is rejected on the same basis as claim 19 above. In addition, Gieseke taught **wherein said object conduit MIB agent** (0042, lines 1-10, where the SNMP agent and configuration server perform the operations of the conduit MIB) **is further capable of gathering data from said one or more of said plurality of objects in said second object-oriented telecommunication devices** (0012, lines 1-11) **and generating therefrom a response management information base (MIB) data structure** (0042, lines 19-22) **suitable for communicating with said first object-oriented device using a specified protocol interface** (0011, lines 1-6, where the

responding is the communicating with the first device. Furthermore, it is inherent that there will be a specific protocol for use in a network).

23. Claims 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gieseke, and in view of AAPA.

24. With respect to claim 7, Gieseke taught a system **for use in a communication network, a first object-oriented device** (0012, lines 1-6) **capable of communicating with an object-oriented device in said communication network** (0011, lines 1-6, where the responding is the communicating with the first device)**, said first object-oriented device comprising: processing circuitry executing a plurality of objects, said processing circuitry associated with said first object-oriented telecommunication device** (0012, lines 1-11)**; and an object conduit management information base (MIB) manager** (0042, lines 1-10, where the SNMP Agent or the configuration server both perform the tasks of the conduit MIB i.e. gathering, parsing, mapping, and conveying data from MIB objects and transferring the data to another MIB object) **capable of receiving a management information base (MIB) data structure from said object-oriented telecommunication device using a specified protocol interface** (0011, lines 1-6, where the responding is the communicating with the first device. Furthermore, it is inherent that there will be a specific protocol for use in a network)**, extracting data from said received MIB data structure (0042, lines 10-15), and distributing said extracted data to one or more of said plurality of objects**

(0012, lines 1-11), **the MIB data structure comprising a method name identifying a method associated with a target object in the second object-oriented telecommunication device** (0059, lines 2-7).

Gieseke also taught **wherein said object conduit MIB agent is capable of invoking the method associated with the one or more target objects using said MIB data structure** (0011, lines 1-6, where the configuration input data is sent from the first object-oriented device and received at the second object-oriented device. In responding to the request for configuration information, a method is being invoked in the second object-oriented device. Since the request was transferred from the first object-oriented device, the first object-oriented device invoked a method in the second object-oriented device).

While Gieseke did not explicitly state the device being a telecommunication device, the elements listed can be used for that purpose. Furthermore, AAPA did teach telecommunication devices (0004, lines 1-10). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill, in the art at the time of the invention, to modify the teachings of Gieseke and Lavian in order to perform telecommunication tasks, as taught by AAPA. Telecommunication is and was a highly sought after field in computer networks. Setting up a telecommunication network would likely have been one of the uses for the system taught by Gieseke even though it wasn't directly disclosed.

25. As for claim 8, it is rejected on the same basis as claim 7 above. In addition, Gieseke taught **wherein said specified protocol interface is Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)** (0010, lines 1-3).

26. As for claim 9, it is rejected on the same basis as claim 7 above. In addition, Gieseke taught **wherein said MIB data structure comprises an object identifier (ID)** (0050, lines 6-8) **associated with a target one of said one or more of said plurality of objects in said first object-oriented telecommunication device** (0012, lines 1-11, where the information listed is the pointed to plurality of objects).

27. As for claim 10, it is rejected on the same basis as claim 9 above. In addition, Gieseke taught **wherein said MIB data structure comprises at least one method parameter associated with said selected method** (0050, lines 8-14).

28. As for claim 11, it is rejected on the same basis as claim 10 above. In addition, Gieseke taught **wherein said object conduit MIB agent comprises an interface controller** (0042, lines 6-10, where configuration objects act as an interface controller) **capable of communicating with said one or more of said plurality of objects** (0011, lines 1-6, where responding is communicating) **and distributing said extracted data to said one or more of said plurality of objects** (0042, lines 10-15).

29. As for claim 12, it is rejected on the same basis as claim 7 above. In addition, Gieseke taught **wherein said object conduit MIB agent is further capable of gathering data from said one or more of said plurality of objects and generating therefrom a response management information base (MIB) data structure** (0042, lines 19-22) **suitable for communicating with said second object-oriented telecommunication device using said specified protocol interface** (0011, lines 1-6, where the responding is the communicating with the first device. Furthermore, it is inherent that there will be a specific protocol for use in a network).

Response to Arguments

30. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The new arguments have been appropriately mapped. Likewise, the Gieseke reference has been changed from 2003/0069955 to 2003/0069956 A1.

Conclusion

31. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

(a) Schoening et al. (Patent No. US 6,769,124 B1), a persistent storage system.

32. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JOSEPH GREENE whose telephone number is

(571)270-3730. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thu, 8:00AM - 4:00Pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on 5712723964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

JLG

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